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International application number: PCT/US04/042390

International filing date: 16 December 2004 (16.12.2004)

Document type: Certified copy of priority document

Document details: Country/Office: US  
Number: 60/530,203  
Filing date: 17 December 2003 (17.12.2003)

Date of receipt at the International Bureau: 31 January 2005 (31.01.2005)

Remark: Priority document submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b)



World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) - Geneva, Switzerland  
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**APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/530,203**

**FILING DATE: *December 17, 2003***

**RELATED PCT APPLICATION NUMBER: *PCT/US04/42390***



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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION COVER SHEET

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION under 37 CFR 1.53 (c).

MAIL STOP PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

22388 U.S. PTO  
60/530203

Docket Number: ERI-141Aq800

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION (280 characters max)

PERIPHERAL FIELD EXPANSION

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ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

[X] Specification Number of pages [24] [X] Small Entity status is entitled to be, and hereby is,  
incl. Figs. asserted for this application  
[ ] Drawing(s) Number of sheets [ ] [ ] Other (specify)

METHOD OF PAYMENT (CHECK ONE)

[X] A check in the amount of \$80.00 is enclosed to cover the Provisional Filing Fee  
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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FILING ONLY

Express Mail No: EV044750277US

HCH/raw 299610-1

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION  
PERIPHERAL FIELD EXPANSION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

10

N/A

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR  
DEVELOPMENT

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Stroke, head injury and tumors commonly cause loss of peripheral vision in a condition called Hemianopia. The number of disabled stroke survivors in the United States is estimated to be more than 3 million annually. As many as one third of stroke survivors in rehabilitation have either Homonymous Hemianopia or Hemineglect.

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Homonymous Hemianopia, which is considered to be a visual field defect, is the loss of half the visual field on one side in both eyes. This condition causes difficulties with general mobility and navigation as people with Homonymous Hemianopia are likely to walk into obstacles on the side of the field loss, such as furniture or objects on the floor. Many people afflicted with this condition avoid busy places for fear they will bump into other people or objects. People with Homonymous Hemianopia are prohibited from driving in 22 states. In many other states, they are discouraged from driving even when the laws do not prohibit driving. Accordingly, people with Homonymous Hemianopia may lose much of their independence.

Various devices such as mirrors, partially reflecting mirrors (beam splitters), prisms, and reversed telescopes have been considered and used for management of Hemianopic field defects. The purpose of such devices is to improve patients' awareness of obstacles on their blind side to improve their mobility. These devices may be classified as providing either field relocation (shifting) or field expansion. Field expansion is preferred, since the simultaneous field seen by the person is larger with the device than without. Field relocation only exchanges the position of the lost field relative to the environment. A number of devices provide field expansion, but none has proven entirely successful.

For example, reversed telescopes increase the visual field but reduce visual acuity. These devices are cumbersome, heavy and unsightly when mounted in spectacles and rarely used for Hemianopia. Mirrors expand the field in one direction, but at the same time block vision in another. Mirrors also reverse the images, making interpretation of the visual field difficult. In addition, mirrors are cosmetically poor, and safe mounting of mirrors close to the eye is difficult. Beam splitters expand the field through diplopia (double vision) which can be very confusing, and as an additional problem, the reflected images are reversed. Beam splitters also have the same cosmetic and safety issues associated with mirrors.

Prism devices find numerous applications for Hemianopia, but only a few of these actually expand the field. The monocular prisms that have been used in the past, including a sector prism base out in front of one eye with the edge of prism placed at the pupil, or the round button used in the Gottlieb system, result in double vision. Devices employing monocular sector prisms truly expand the visual field when the patient moves his/her direction of gaze to within the field of the prism. As long as the patient's eyes are at a primary position of gaze or are directed

away from the Hemianopic field, the monocular sector prism has no effect on the field of view (i.e. no field expansion). When gaze is directed into the field of the prism, field expansion results. However, it is accompanied by diplopia and the confusing appearance of two different objects in the same perceived direction. Confusion in this case represents the intended beneficial effect, as it represents the appearance of an object that would be invisible without the prism. However, the central diplopia induced with the prism is unpleasant to the patient and may account for the lack of success in sustained use of monocular sector prisms by people with Homonymous Hemianopia.

There are two schools of thought as to why patients generally discontinued use of these prisms after 2-3 months. Some practitioners point out that patients discontinue using them because their scanning ability increases. However no scientific proof of such scanning increase or change has been reported. Other practitioners state that patient frustration and the difficulty of use are why the patients discard them. Thus, although a variety of image-shifting devices such as prisms and mirrors have been proposed as aids for hemianopic individuals, none has proven very effective.

One prior art method that was able to expand the visual field rather than relocate it, function in all positions of gaze, and avoid central diplopia included a monocular sector prism that is disposed in the peripheral visual field of the user. The monocular sector prism can be placed in the superior or inferior peripheral field, or it may be placed simultaneously in both. The monocular sector prism is placed across the whole width of the lens and is effective at all lateral positions of gaze. For example, in this configuration, a prism of  $40\Delta$  shifts the image by about 20 degrees. The prism expands the field via peripheral diplopia. Peripheral diplopia is much more comfortable for the user than central diplopia since peripheral physiologic diplopia

is a common feature of normal vision. The field expansion effect is unaltered by lateral eye and head movements over a wide range of movements into either side.

5 The purpose of a system of one or more peripheral prisms is to provide obstacle awareness within the blind field in areas that are important for general mobility. Studies of persons with Homonymous Hemianopia have concluded that the most important areas for obstacle awareness that are important for general mobility are the central visual area that includes both outer and inner central  
10 areas. The outer and inner central areas are defined as a ring with a 21-37 degree radius and a circle with a 21 degree radius respectively. Also important are the right, left and inferior mid-peripheral areas. These areas are defined as 37 - 58 degree radii. Studies of mobility performance of patients with  
15 restricted peripheral fields resulting from retinitis pigmentosa also suggest that extension of peripheral field loss into the central area in a 20 degree radius and a 10 degree radius significantly impacts on mobility performance.

20 The visual field expansion that is produced with the current arrangement of peripheral prisms in the prior art only extends a limited amount into the outer central area of the blind hemi-field. For example, the lower prism in this system is currently fitted with the upper edge at a height that will project it to 4 meters away on the ground when viewing a fixation point at eye  
25 level. For a person having a height of 5'6" this translates to an angle of about 23 degrees below the fixation point. Thus the effect of the lower prism, i.e. the field expansion, will only start below this point and does not reach into the inner central area.

30 Thus, it would be desirable to provide a simple and inexpensive way of moving the area of field expansion of the blind hemi-field into areas which are important for general mobility

towards the inner central visual area without having to alter the fitting positions of the upper and lower prism segments.

5

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A spectacle system is disclosed for shifting images from the peripheral visual fields toward the central visual field of a person with peripheral field loss and particularly hemianopia, while maintaining the lateral field expansion. In particular, the  
10 spectacle system includes image shifting devices that shift images from the peripheral visual fields toward the central visual field. However, the image shifting devices are not located in the central visual field where they may interfere with the person's normal vision. The spectacle system can be fit onto, or formed within,  
15 one or both carrier lenses of a pair of spectacles and includes at least one image shifting device. The image shifting device is composed of a plurality of image shifting elements. In one embodiment, the image shifting device includes a plurality of image shifting mirror elements that are arranged to form a  
20 Fresnel-like mirror. In another embodiment, the image shifting elements can include either a plurality of image shifting mirrors or a plurality of image shifting prisms forming a Fresnel prism. The image shifting elements are oriented such that the longitudinal axis of each image shifting element forms an acute  
25 angle with the horizontal meridian of the person wearing the spectacles.

In one embodiment, a spectacle system is provided for providing visual field shifting for a person wearing a spectacle frame having a carrier lens that has a central viewing area and a  
30 peripheral viewing area above and below said central viewing area. An image shifting device is disposed in a peripheral viewing area of the carrier lens that includes a plurality of image shifting elements each of which is oriented such that a longitudinal axis



of the plurality of image shifting elements forms an angle between 10° and 60° relative with a horizontal meridian defined by the eyes of the person wearing the spectacle frame. The image shifting device can be disposed in the peripheral viewing area above the central viewing area such that the upper image shifting device provides a lateral and downward image shift. Alternatively, the image shifting device can be a lower image shifting device that is disposed in the peripheral viewing area below the central viewing area and provides a lateral and upward image shift. In another embodiment, the image shifting device can include both upper and lower image shifting devices disposed in the peripheral viewing areas above and below the central viewing area, respectively. The upper image shifting device provides a lateral and downward image shift, and the lower image shifting device provides a lateral and upward image shift.

In another embodiment, a spectacle system is provided for providing visual field shifting for a person wearing a spectacle frame having first and second carrier lenses, each of which has a central viewing area, and a peripheral viewing area above and below said central viewing area is provided. In particular, the spectacle system includes first and second image shifting devices disposed in the peripheral viewing area of the first and second carrier lenses, respectively. The first image shifting device includes first upper and first lower image shifting devices disposed in the peripheral viewing areas above and below the central viewing area of the first carrier lens, respectively, wherein the first upper image shifting device provides a lateral and downward image shift and the first lower image shifting device provides a lateral and upward image shift. The second image shifting device includes second upper and second lower image shifting devices disposed in the peripheral viewing areas above and below the central viewing area of the second carrier lens, respectively, wherein said second upper image shifting device

provides a lateral and downward image shift and the second lower image shifting device provides a lateral and upward image shift. The first and second image shifting devices including first and second pluralities of image shifting elements, respectively, and  
5 each of the first and second plurality of image shifting elements is oriented such that a longitudinal axis of each of the plurality of image shifting elements forms an angle between 10° and 60° relative to a horizontal meridian defined by the eyes of the person wearing the spectacle frame.

10 In the embodiments described herein, the plurality of image shifting elements that make up the image shifting devices can be monocular sector prisms, e.g. Fresnel prisms, that are arranged in a side by side juxtaposed arrangement to form an shifting device. Alternatively, the plurality of image shifting elements that make  
15 up the image shifting devices can be image shifting mirrors that are arranged in a side by side juxtaposed arrangement to form a Fresnel-like image shifting device.

20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The present invention will be more fully understood by reference to the following Detailed Description of the Invention in conjunction with the Drawings of which:

Fig. 1a is a perspective front view of one embodiment of the  
25 present invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional top view of the embodiment depicted in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the present invention;

30 Fig. 4 is a cross sectional top view of one embodiment depicted in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5a depicts the binocular visual fields of a patient with Hemianopia using the prior art Fresnel prisms; and

Fig. 5b depicts the binocular visual fields of a patient with Hemianopia using the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5 Fig. 1 depicts a front perspective view of one embodiment of the spectacle system of the present invention in which a plurality of image shifting elements are configured and arranged to form an image shifting device. In particular, Fig. 1 depicts a person wearing a spectacle frame 102 that includes carrier lenses 104.  
10 The viewing field through carrier lens 104 is divided into a central viewing area 112, an upper peripheral viewing area 113 and a lower peripheral viewing area 114, where a horizontal meridian 110 aligned with the eyes of the wearer bisects the central viewing area and wherein the upper peripheral area is above the  
15 horizontal meridian and the lower peripheral area is below the horizontal meridian. The spectacle system of the invention can include a Fresnel-like image shifting mirror in the upper peripheral viewing area 113, the lower peripheral viewing area 114, or both. In addition, one or two image shifting devices with  
20 Fresnel-like image shifting mirror elements can be disposed in both of the carrier lenses. An image shifting mirror as shown in Fig. 1 includes a plurality of image shifting mirror elements 106a-106d in the upper peripheral viewing area 113 and a plurality of image mirror elements 108a-108d in the lower peripheral viewing  
25 area 114, each forming Fresnel-like mirror assemblies.

In the embodiment depicted in Fig. 1, the image shifting mirror elements are mirror elements such as those depicted in Fig. 2. As shown in Fig. 2, an image shifting mirror is disposed within the carrier lens 202. The image shifting mirror includes a  
30 first mirror 204, which includes reflecting surface 204a and backing 204b, and a second mirror 206, which includes reflecting surface 206a and backing 206b. The reflecting surfaces 204a and 206a face inward toward one another so that light 214 from

object 212 is reflected from mirror 204 to mirror 206 and then to eye 220 of the wearer. The reflecting surfaces 204a and 206a of the mirrors 204 and 206 are oriented such that the two reflecting surfaces subtend a predetermined angle 208. Angle 208 is referred to as the "half angle of deviation" and is one-half a predetermined angle 210, referred to as the "angle of deviation". An object 212 having light 214 reflected therefrom, which is in an un-viewable peripheral area, is shifted to a position within the viewable area via the image shifting mirror segment 204 and 206 and viewed as image 218. As depicted in Fig. 1, when viewed from the front, mirrors 204 and 206 show the reflecting side 204a and the backing side 206b respectively.

Referring again to Fig. 1, each of the image shifting mirrors 106a-106d and 108a-108d is oriented such that the mirror 204, i.e., the mirror having reflecting surface 204a visible from the front, is on the side corresponding to the visual field loss. Thus, the reflecting surface 204a of each image shifting mirror is placed adjacent to and juxtaposed with the backing surface 206b of the adjacent mirror. In this manner, a Fresnel-like mirror is formed.

Fig. 3 depicts another embodiment of the spectacle system of the present invention in which a plurality of image shifting elements are configured and arranged to form a Fresnel-like image shifting device, but one in which all image shifting elements are rotated by a predetermined amount. In particular, Fig. 3 depicts a person wearing a spectacle frame 302 that includes carrier lenses 304. The viewing field through carrier lenses 304 is divided into a central viewing area 312, an upper peripheral viewing area 313 and a lower peripheral viewing area 314, where a horizontal meridian 310 aligned with the eyes of the person bisects the central viewing area 312 and wherein the upper peripheral area 313 is above the horizontal meridian and the lower peripheral area 314 is below the horizontal meridian. The

spectacle system of the present invention can include a Fresnel-like image shifting device in the upper peripheral viewing area 313, the lower peripheral viewing area 314, or both. In addition, one or two Fresnel-like image shifting devices may be placed in both of the carrier lenses. A Fresnel-like image shifting device includes a plurality of image shifting elements 306a-306d in the upper peripheral viewing area 313 and a plurality of image elements 308a-308d in the lower peripheral viewing area 314. As depicted in Fig. 3, however, each individual image shifting element is oriented with respect to the horizontal meridian 310 to form an acute angle 315 with the horizontal meridian 310.

The image shifting elements can be image shifting mirrors as depicted in Fig. 2. Referring to Fig. 2, when viewed from the front, a longitudinal axis 216 is formed at the optical intersection between the reflecting surface 204a and the backing 206b. As depicted in Fig. 1 the longitudinal axis 216 and the horizontal meridian 110 are substantially orthogonal to one another. In the embodiment depicted in Fig. 3, the longitudinal axis 216 and the horizontal meridian 310 subtend an acute angle 315.

In another embodiment, the image shifting elements can be monocular sector prisms, e.g. Fresnel prisms, as depicted in Fig. 4. As depicted in Fig. 4, a carrier lens 402 has a plurality of prisms 404, 406, and 408 attached to the outer surface of the carrier lens 402. The prisms 404-408 are oriented such that the base of each prism 404a, 406a, and 408a, respectively, is generally oriented toward the side corresponding to the visual field loss and the apex of the prism is generally oriented toward the remaining visual field. For each prism a longitudinal axis is defined as being orthogonal to the base and extending to the apex of each prism. As depicted in Fig. 4, objects 410a, 412a, and 414a that are in the lost visual field are shifted by the

prismatic action of the prisms to be perceived as images 410b, 412b, and 414b in the person's remaining visual field.

Referring again to Fig. 3, in the embodiment in which monocular sector prisms are used as the individual image shifting elements, the individual monocular section prisms are rotated such that the longitudinal axis of each prism forms an acute angle with the horizontal meridian 310. In a preferred embodiment, the prisms can be formed such that the rotated prism elements form even upper and lower edges 316 and 318 for the image shifting elements in the upper peripheral viewing area and form even upper and lower edges 320 and 322 for the for the image shifting elements in the lower peripheral viewing area. The rotated elements form, in essence, a Fresnel prism in which all of the elements are rotated together.

Rotating the image shifting element to form an acute angle with the horizontal meridian 310 as described above, provides a vertical, as well as a horizontal prismatic effect that moves the area of field expansion toward the center viewing region 312. In particular, image shifting devices disposed in the upper peripheral viewing area 313 operate to shift the images laterally and downward. Image shifting devices disposed in the lower peripheral viewing area 314 operate to shift the images laterally and upward. In each of these cases, the clear segment of the carrier lens 304, i.e., the central viewing area 312 is maintained for central vision and is not affected by the presence of any image shifting devices therewithin. It is thought that shifting the field expansion area vertically inwards towards the center of the visual field by at least 10 degrees for each upper and lower prism element will be beneficial for enhancing the general mobility of hemianopic patients.

For example, for an image shifting device using  $40\Delta$  prism in the lower peripheral viewing area 313 in which the prisms upper edge 320 are the same height, and the longitudinal axis of all of

the image shifting prism forms a 30 degrees angle with the horizontal meridian 310, the added vertical component resulting from the angled prism would move the shifted images to about 12 degrees below the fixation point, well within the inner central area of the blind hemi-field. For a 5'6" person in the above example, this means that the upper edge of the lower prism would project to a point 8 meters away when viewing an object at eye level. Advantageously, obstacles would be detected earlier, thus improving confidence in obstacle avoidance and general mobility.

Figs. 5a and 5b present the visual field plots for one hemianopic patient wearing peripheral prisms in the prior art configuration (Fig. 5a) and wearing peripheral prisms in a preferred embodiment of the invention (Fig. 5b) in which the longitudinal axis of the image shifting prism elements form an angle of 30 degree to the horizontal meridian. As depicted in Fig. 5b, the shift of the field expansion towards the central area of the blind hemi-field is clearly evident with the arrangement of the image shifting prisms in the preferred embodiment of the current invention.

As described above, it is beneficial to have the area of field monitored by the upper and lower prisms brought closer to the center of the field by at least 10 degrees. For a 40Δ prism, the 30 degree prism setting is the minimum angle that achieves this required vertical displacement. However, as the angle of the longitudinal axis of the prism to the horizontal meridian is increased from 0 to 90 degrees, there is a gradual decrease in the horizontal extent of the field expansion, which more rapidly decreases beyond 45 degrees, although useable results can be achieved as high as 60 degrees. For an angle of 30 degree formed between the longitudinal axis of the prism and the horizontal meridian, the decrease in horizontal expansion is only 3 degrees, out of 20, compared to the configuration in which the longitudinal axis of the prism is parallel to the horizontal meridian.

Therefore, the 30 degree angle provides a good compromise with a significant movement of the vertical field expansion towards the central field for only a minor reduction in horizontal field expansion.

5        It is desirable to move the field expansion as far towards the central area of the blind-hemi field of the spectacle wearer as possible, to increase the awareness of obstacles for general mobility improvement, and also because of the potential application for persons afflicted Hemianopia who wish to drive.  
10    In driving, the vertical extent of the visual field used when viewing the roadway is quite limited (e.g.  $\pm 15$  degrees or less) and varies with road type. An image shifting device set with the longitudinal axis forming a 45 degree angle to the horizontal meridian could be beneficial for driving. Therefore, for an angle  
15    of 45 degree formed between the longitudinal axis of the prism and the horizontal meridian, the decrease in horizontal expansion is about 6 degrees compared to the configuration in which the longitudinal axis of the prism is parallel to the horizontal meridian, the vertical movement of nearly 16 degrees of the  
20    expansion area brings it well within the central area and into the vertical field that is used for driving, for the lower prisms, this configuration would raise the top of the expansion area to about 7 degrees below the fixation point.

      It should be appreciated that other variations to and  
25    modifications of the above-described peripheral field expansion apparatus may be made without departing from the inventive concepts described herein. For example, an appropriate number of image shifting elements can be used to make up the image shifting device, and the amount of shifting that is needed will depend on  
30    the physical characteristics of the person whose peripheral vision is being enhanced. In addition, one or two image shifting devices may be disposed on one or both carrier lenses of a spectacle frame. Alternatively, a monocular frame could be used and is



considered within the general definition of a spectacle frame. The possible combinations of one or two image shifting devices disposed on one or two carrier lenses are covered and the actual configuration of image shifting devices and carrier lens or lenses  
5 used will depend upon the visual field loss of the person being fit with this spectacle system. Although the prism elements are depicted as being formed on the surface of the carrier lens or lenses, the prism elements can be formed within the carrier lens or lenses. Similarly, although the mirror elements are depicted  
10 as being formed within the carrier lens or lenses, the mirror elements can be formed on the outer surface of the carrier lens or lenses as well. Accordingly, the invention should not be viewed as limited except by the scope and spirit of the appended claims.

## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A spectacle system for providing visual field shifting for a person wearing a spectacle frame having a carrier lens, the eyes of the person defining a horizontal meridian, the spectacle system comprising:

said carrier lens having a central viewing area and a peripheral viewing area above and below said central viewing area;

an image shifting device disposed in said peripheral viewing area of said carrier lens, said image shifting device including a plurality of image shifting elements, each of said first plurality of image shifting elements oriented such that a longitudinal axis of each of the plurality of image shifting elements forms an angle between 10° and 60° relative to the horizontal meridian.

2. The spectacle system of claim 1 wherein said image shifting device is an upper image shifting device disposed in the peripheral viewing area above the central viewing area, and wherein said upper image shifting device provides a lateral and downward image shift.

3. The spectacle system of claim 1 wherein said image shifting device is a lower image shifting device disposed in the peripheral viewing area below the central viewing area, and wherein the lower image shifting device provides a lateral and upward image shift.

4. The spectacle system of claim 1 wherein said image shifting device includes upper and lower image shifting devices disposed in the peripheral viewing area above and below the central viewing area respectively, and wherein the upper image shifting device provides a lateral and downward image shift and the lower image shifting device provides a lateral and upward image shift.

5. The spectacle system of claim 1 wherein said plurality of image shifting elements are monocular sector prisms and wherein said plurality of image shifting monocular sector prisms are arranged in a side by side juxtaposed arrangement on said first and second carrier lens respectively forming a Fresnel like image shifting device.

6. The spectacle system of claim 1 wherein said plurality of image shifting elements are image shifting mirrors and wherein said plurality of image shifting mirrors are arranged in a side by side juxtaposed arrangement on said first and second carrier lens respectively.

7. The spectacle system of claim 6 wherein each of the image shifting mirrors includes a first reflecting surface and a second reflecting surface facing toward one another and oriented to one another so as subtend a predetermined angle of deviation

8. A spectacle system for providing visual field shifting for a person wearing a spectacle frame having first and second carrier lenses the eyes of the person defining a horizontal meridian, the spectacle system comprising:

each of said first and second carrier lenses having a central viewing area and a peripheral viewing area above and below said central viewing area;

first and second image shifting device disposed in said peripheral viewing area of said first and second carrier lenses respectively, said first and second image shifting devices including first and second pluralities of image shifting elements respectively, each of said first and second plurality of image shifting elements oriented such that a longitudinal axis of each of the plurality of image shifting elements forms an angle between 10° and 60° relative to the horizontal meridian.

9. The spectacle system of claim 8 wherein said first image shifting device includes first upper and first lower image shifting devices disposed in the peripheral viewing area above and below the central viewing area of the first carrier lens respectively, and wherein said first upper image shifting device provides a lateral and downward image shift and said first lower image shifting device provides a lateral and upward image shift.
10. The spectacle system of claim 9 wherein said second image shifting device includes second upper and second lower image shifting devices disposed in the peripheral viewing area above and below the central viewing area of the second carrier lens respectively, and wherein said second upper image shifting device provides a lateral and downward image shift and said second lower image shifting device provides a lateral and upward image shift.
11. The spectacle system of claim 8 wherein said first and second pluralities of image shifting elements are monocular sector prisms and wherein said first and second pluralities of image shifting monocular sector prisms are arranged in a side by side juxtaposed arrangement on said first and second carrier lens respectively forming a Fresnel like image shifting device.
12. The spectacle system of claim 8 wherein said first and second pluralities of image shifting elements are image shifting mirrors and wherein said first and second plurality of image shifting mirrors are arranged in a side by side juxtaposed arrangement on said first and second carrier lens respectively.
13. The spectacle system of claim 12 wherein each of the image shifting mirrors includes a first reflecting surface and a second

reflecting surface facing toward one another and oriented to one another so as subtend a predetermined angle of deviation .

14. A spectacle system for providing visual field shifting for a person wearing a spectacle frame having a carrier lens, the eyes of the person defining a horizontal meridian, the spectacle system comprising:

said carrier lens having a central viewing area and a peripheral viewing area above and below said central viewing area;

an image shifting mirror disposed in said peripheral viewing area of said carrier lens, said image shifting mirror including a plurality of image shifting mirror elements, each of said plurality of image shifting mirror elements oriented such that a longitudinal axis of each of the plurality of image shifting elements is substantially orthogonal to the horizontal meridian.

# ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A spectacle system is disclosed for shifting images from the peripheral visual fields toward the central visual field of a person in which the image shifting devices are placed out of the central visual field and do not interfere with the normal vision of the person. The spectacle system can be fit onto one or both carrier lenses of a pair of spectacles and includes at least one image shifting device. The image shifting device includes a plurality of image shifting elements. In one embodiment, the image shifting device includes a plurality of image shifting mirror elements that are arranged to form a Fresnel-like mirror. In another embodiment, the image shifting elements can include either a plurality of image shifting mirrors or a plurality of image shifting prisms that are oriented such that the longitudinal axis of each image shifting element forms an acute angle with the horizontal meridian of the person wearing the spectacles.

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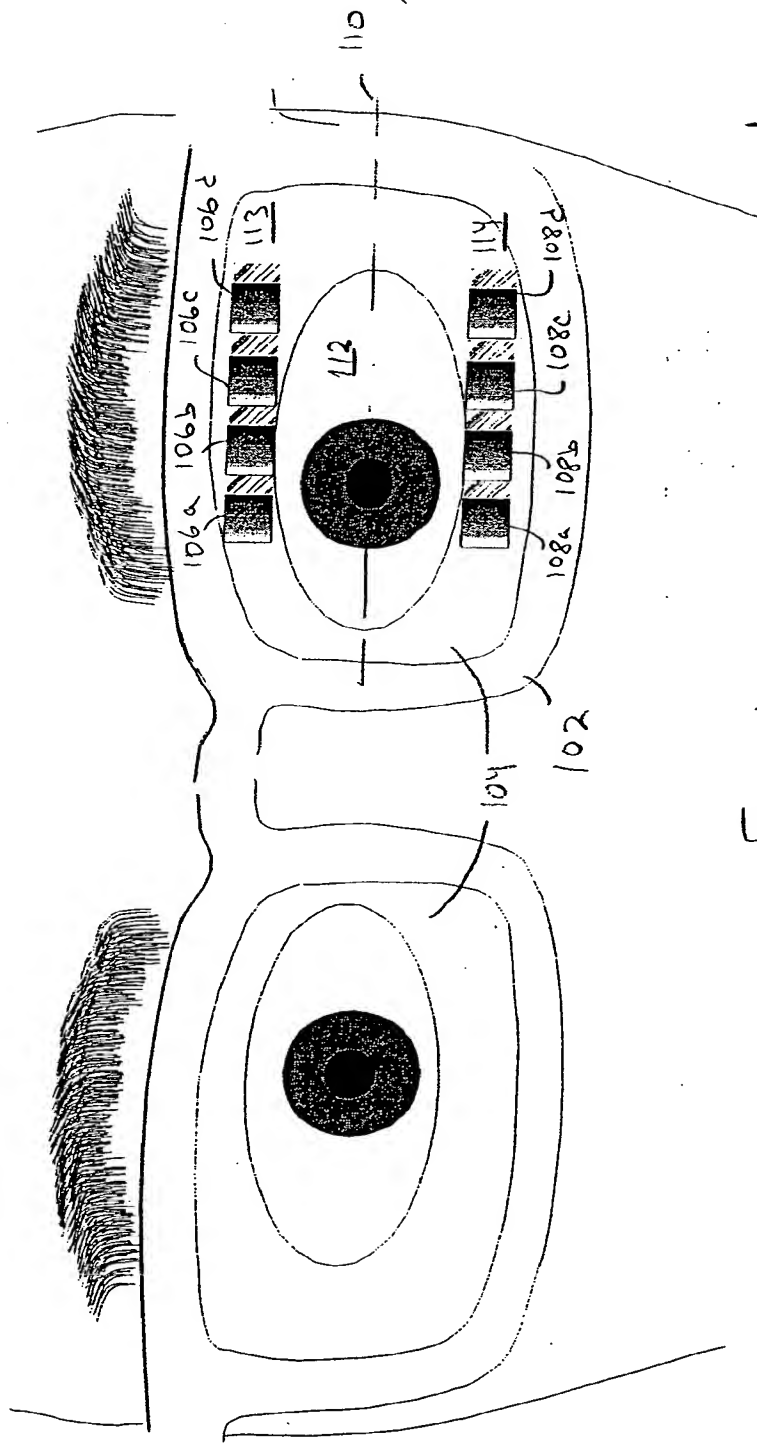


Fig. 1

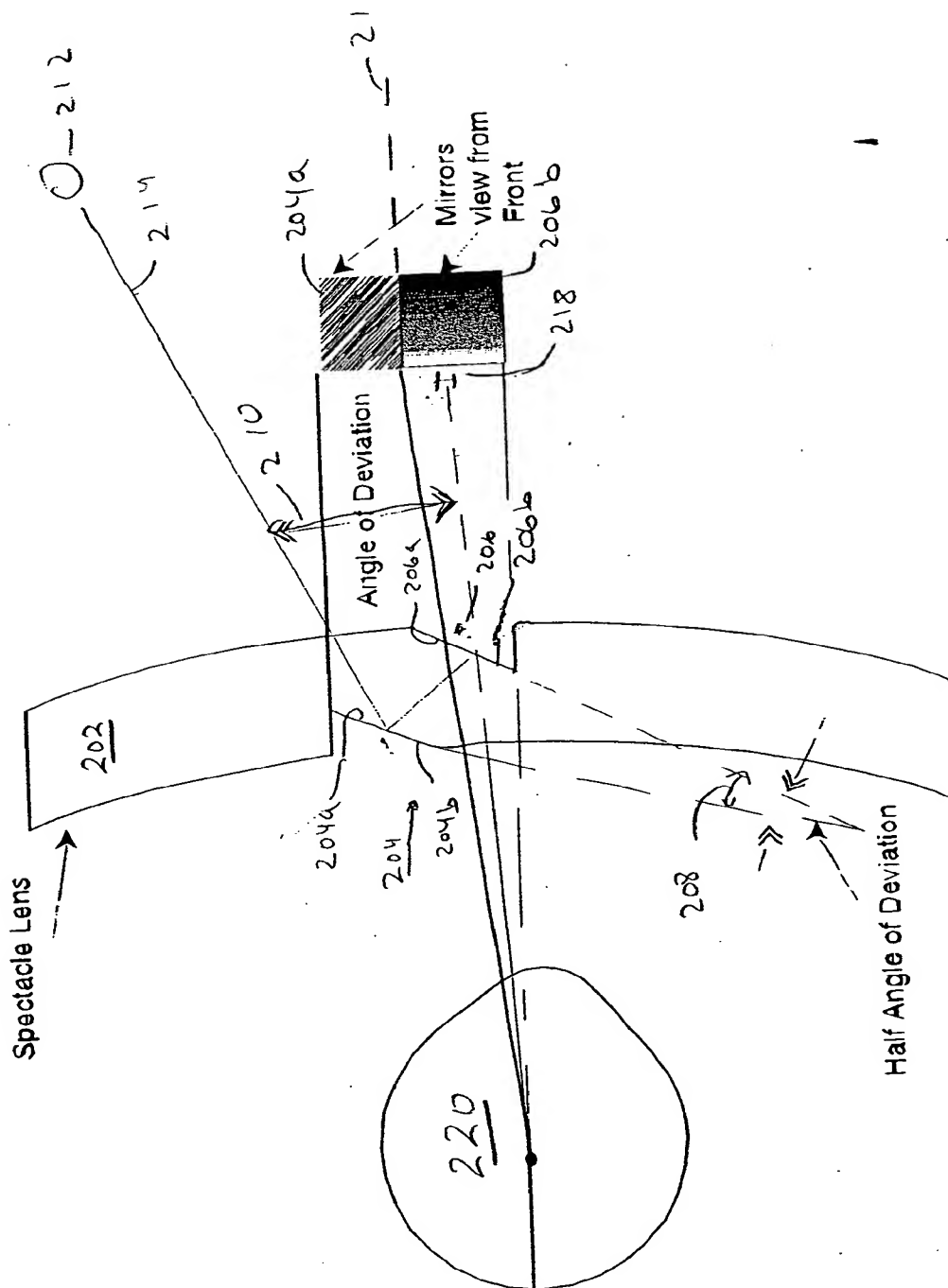


Fig. 2



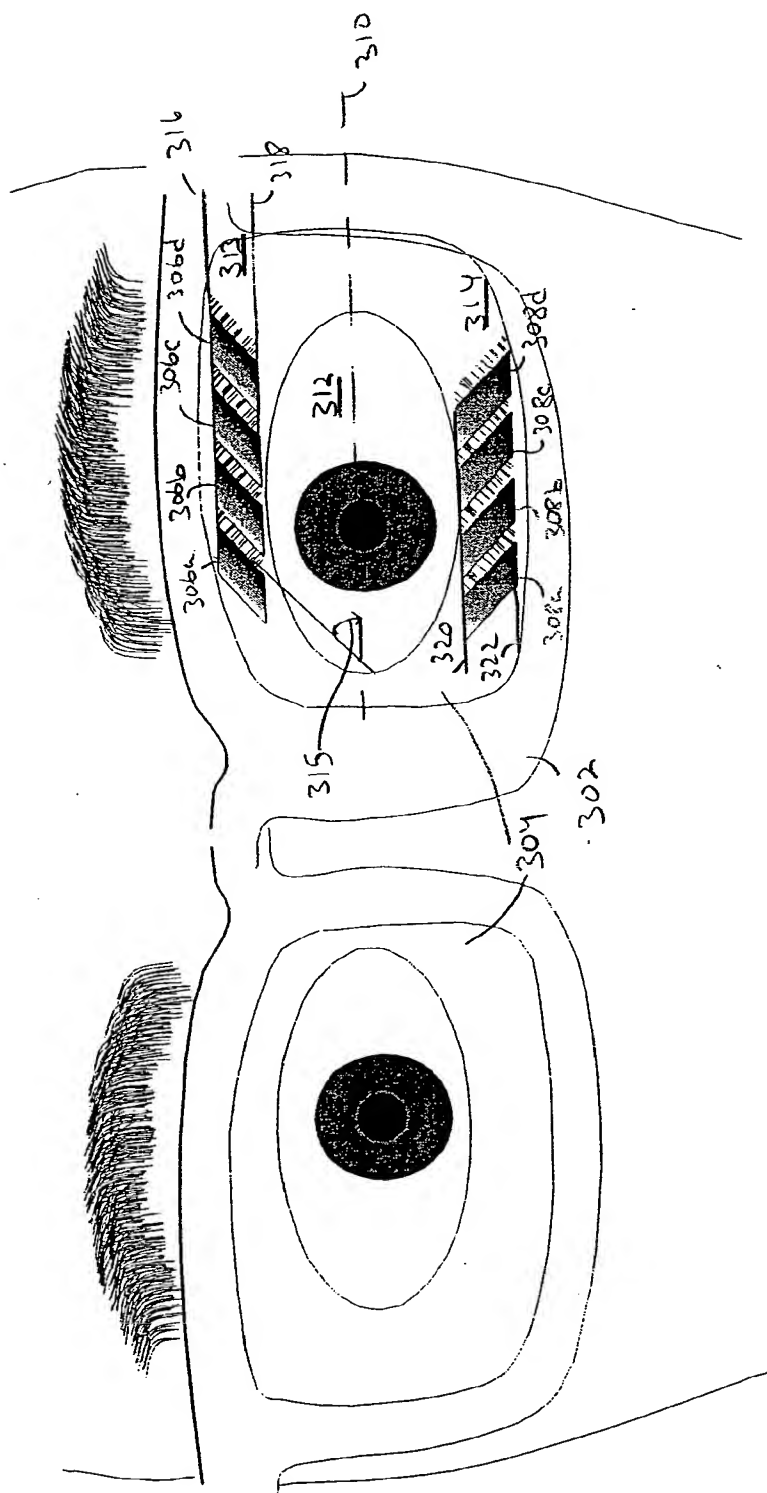


Fig. 3

